THURSDAY, MARCH 7, 1776. THE [NUMBER 1731.]

NEW-YORK GENERAL JOURNAL; OR, THE GENERAL ADVERTISER.

Containing the freshest ADVICES, *both* FOREIGN *and* DOMESTIC.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY JOHN HOLT, NEAR THE COFFEE-HOUSE.

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A WHITE Loaf of finest Flour to weigh 1lb. 8½s. for 4 Coppers.

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Brown Bread	12 6	Salt	3 0
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New-England do.	4 0	Chocol. per Doz.	29 0
Muſ. Sugar 65 to 75	0	Bees Wax	1 3
Single refin'd ditto	1 4	Indian Corn per Buſh.	3 0
Molaſſes	2—6 10 3 0	Wood	28 to 30 0

High-Water at New-York, and Sun's Riſing and Setting, till Thurſday next.

	Age.	High Water.	riſes ☉ H.	M.	ſets ☉ H.	
Thurſday	17	10	after 6	27	before 6	Laſt qtr. next Tueſday.
Friday	18	11	6	16	6	
Saturday	19	12	6	14	6	
Sunday	20	1	6	13	6	
Monday	21	1	6	11	6	
Tueſday	D	2	6	10	6	
Wedneſday	23	3	6	8	6	

Days 11 Hours 26 min. the 7th.

AT a meeting of the inhabitants of the County of Bergen, qualified to vote for Repreſentatives in General Aſſembly, held at the Court Houſe in New Barbados, in the ſaid County of Bergen, on the twenty-firſt day of September (being the third Thurſday in ſaid month) in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ſeventy-five, purſuant to a reſolve of the Provincial Congreſs of the Province of New-Jerſey, made and paſſed on the ſeventeenth day of Auguſt laſt.

JOHN FELL, Eſq; Choſen Chairman.

John Demareſt, Eſq; Dr. Abraham Van Boſkirk, and Jacobus Poſt, Eſqr were elected by plurality of voices, to repreſent the county of Bergen in Provincial Congreſs, to be held at Trenton, in the county of Hunterdon, on Tueſday the third day of October next. And the following perſons were elected by plurality of voices, to conſtitute a county Committee of Obſervation and Correſpondence, with full power, as well to ſuperintend and direct the neceſſary buſineſs of the ſaid county, as to carry into execution the reſolutions and orders of the Continental and Provincial Congreſs; to wit, Thomas Brown, Eſq; John Jacobus Van Boſkirk, Eſqr Daniel Smith, Eſq; Michael Moore, Albert Zabriſkie, Jacob Quackenbuſh, Arnet Schuyler, Gabriel Van Norden, D. Iſaac Browne, Garrabrant Van Houten, Hendrick Doremus, David Board, Garrit Garritſe, Cornelius Lealer, Johannes J. Ackerman, John Van Boſkirk, Eſq; Iſaac Blanch, David Duryee.

JOHN FELL, Chairman.

At a meeting of the Committee of the County of Bergen, on Monday the twenty-fifth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ſeventy-five,

Preſent, Sixteen Members.

The Committee choſe John Van Boſkirk, Eſq; Chairman.

At a meeting of the ſaid Committee on Saturday the thirtieth day of September. Preſent, John Van Boſkirk, Eſq; Chairman, and fourteen of the other members.

John Van Boſkirk, Eſq; propoſed to reſign the Chair to Thomas Brown, Eſq; (who was not preſent at the former meetings) and Mr. Brown declined accepting the Chair.

Reſolved unanimouſly, That John Van Boſkirk, Eſq; remain Chairman of the Committee.

Ordered, That John Van Boſkirk, Eſq; Daniel Iſaac Browne, Albert Zabriſkie, Thomas Brown, Gabriel Van Norden, Jacob Quackenbuſh, Johannes J. Ackerman, or any five of them, be a Committee of Safety to direct and tranſact the buſineſs of the county during the receſs of the county Committee.

Ordered, That the Committee of Safety meet (during the receſs of the county Committee) when ſummoned by the Preſident or Vice Preſident of the Committee of Safety.

Reſolved, That D. Iſaac Browne be Preſident, and Gabriel Van Norden be Vice Preſident of the Committee of Safety.

The aforegoing are true extracts from the minutes, of the proceedings of the Committee of the county of Bergen. Examined per

D. ISAAC BROWNE, Clk. Com. *Pro Tempore.*

31--4

THE Committee of Obſervation and correſpondence for the county of Somerſet, in the province of New-Jerſey, at their meeting at Hillſborough, on Wedneſday the 14th inſtant, took into their conſideration the great importance of promoting manufactures in America at this time. They were ſpeedily convinced of the happy ſituation of the county of Somerſet for an inland trade, and were inform'd from every quarter, of the ſpirited endeavours of particular perſons to promote manufactures of different kinds. After mature deliberation on what it was their duty and in their power to do, to continue and improve the diſpoſition now ſo generally prevailing, they fixed upon this principle,—That whatever will make it eaſy for every perſon old or young, rich or poor, to do a little, and immediately to turn that little to their own advantage, as well as throw it into the public ſervice, muſt have the moſt immediate and powerful influence. With this view they determined that there ſhould be, fixed markets in different parts of this county, for the materials and inſtruments of manufactures in general, but particularly the linen and woolen; and for goods in every ſtage of their progreſs: Therefore the public may expect at the places and times under written, markets for wool, woollen yarn, cloth, fine and coarſe wool cards; and for flax, rough and dreſſed; linen yarn in any quantity, cloth, green and whitened, alſo reeds and mounting for looms, wheels, reels, &c. Theſe market days will alſo be very proper times of meeting, for perſons of ſubſtance to give out, and poor perſons to receive wool or flax for ſpinning. All the gentlemen concerned in projecting this meaſure, and many others, will encourage it to the utmoſt of their power, by buying what they can turn to account, and ſelling what they have to ſpare. The Committee are alſo deſirous that the reaſon and neceſſity of it ſhould appear. General induſtry cannot be produced in any other way; many poor people (old and young) would ſpin a little if they knew where to turn it into ready money at the end of a week or a month; but they have neither ſtock to purchaſe the materials, nor are they able to wait the time nor find the hands and aſſiſtance neceſſary to bring it to a fabrick of any conſequence; and on the other hand, many perſons of better ſtation would do a great deal if they could be readily ſupplied with ſuch materials or work as they may ſtand in need of to complete what they have. The laudable and generous undertakings by ſubſcription to carry on manufactures of any particular branch, are proper for cities and not for the country; nor are they by any means ſo free from riſk as the method here propoſed, in which indeed there is neither riſk nor expence, but a door opened for every one to turn his own or family's induſtry to his own immediate and greateſt gain. It is alſo ſuppoſed that this ſcheme, if carried into execution, will be an advantage to the large manufactories, and they to the country. If plenty and variety are produced, purchaſers will come from a conſiderable diſtance. It is therefore earneſtly requeſted and hoped, that public ſpirited perſons, will give encouragement to this plan at firſt, particularly by bringing to ſale, whatever they can ſpare, becauſe it is ſuppoſed there will be many more buyers than ſellers, in the preſent ſtate of things. After it is begun, there is little doubt that common intereſt will keep it up, and perhaps invite others to imitate it.

In proſecution of this plan, a market is to be held for the weſtern Precinct, at Princeton; and for Bedminſter, at Pluckimin; being diſtant parts of the county, on the firſt Tueſday of this inſtant March; and in like manner on the firſt Tueſday of every month. For Bernard's Town, at John Boylan's; and for the Eaſtern precinct, at James Whitelock's; the ſecond Tueſday in March, and ſo on monthly. For Bridgwater at Bound-Brook, on the third Tueſday of March; and ſo on monthly. And, for Hillsborough, at Somerſet Court Houſe, the fourth Tueſday in March; and ſo on monthly, as above. By this means there will be a market, with few exceptions, every week in the year, in ſome part of this extenſive county.

The above is publiſhed by Order of the Committee,

31—33 JOHN WITHERSPOON, Praſes.

To the Author of COMMON SENSE, Number IV.

Honoured Sir,

IN your famous pamphlet, entitled Common Senſe, by which I am convinced of the neceſſity of Independency, to which I was before averſe, you have given liberty to every individual to contribute materials for that great building, the grand charter of American Liberty. I ſhall therefore venture to lay before you and the public, a few hints, as they may occur to my mind, not having ſeen your ſecond edition. And for reaſons already publiſhed, muſt conſider Independency as that which muſt take place in a few months at fartheſt; the temper and fixed deſigns of the king, miniſtry and parliament of Great Britain being incompatible with the ſafety of theſe colonies in any other way. Nor are we under any obligations to the contrary from any thing contained in either of the petitions to the King, as ſome vainly argue, becauſe they have both been rejected by him, to whom alone they were addreſſed: And that rejection ſealed by the blood of many of the coloniſts, who being treated like Rebels, have been murdered, while innocent. Of this number are General Montgomery, and all thoſe brave men ſlain in this war, whoſe lives might have been ſaved by the King's having immediately put a ſtop to all hoſtilities, as ſoon as he received our laſt petition. For I can truly affirm, that the death of one American, whoſe life might have been ſaved by the King's immediate compliance with that petition, is ſufficient to diſcharge America forever, from any obligations to reconciliation on that account. But to return, 'tis the cuſtom of wiſe architects to lay their foundations deep, leſt the baſis ſhould ſink from under the ſuperſtructure: Should this letter point out one good ſtone for that purpoſe, though it were placed under ground, I am amply rewarded for my trouble. Equality in ſtrength, riches and honours, are neceſſary to ſafety, mutual confidence and friendſhip. Hence the ſo much talked of balance of power in Europe, ſo neceſſary to the ſafety of thoſe countries, but more eſpecially of the weaker kingdoms and ſtates. Hence alſo thoſe common proverbs, the poor is deſpiſed of his neighbour; and, the weakeſt goes to the wall. Æſop's iron and earthen pots cannot ſwim with ſafety together. Therefore, let it be the work of your Continental conference,

To ſet bounds to their claim as an aſſociated continent, which ought to include at leaſt, the thirteen at preſent aſſociated colonies, with thoſe of Quebec and Nova-Scotia. Then let there be at leaſt three new colonies formed, viz. Montreal, Albany and Suſquehanna. Montreal may be formed by dividing Canada into two colonies, by a line, running from ſouth to north, and croſſing St. Lawrence between Montreal and the Three Rivers. The province of New-York is at preſent too long and too large for convenience in government, as the deputies in the extremies of it, at ſome ſeaſons eſpecially, cannot be ſo ſoon convened as urgent neceſſity might require; for Hillſborough, which lies twenty miles north of Crown-Point, is three hundred miles diſtant from New-York, the half of which diſtance ends about fifteen miles below Albany; near that place let the province be interſected, by a line running thence weſt to Delaware river, and eaſt to Connecticut river, through part of Maſſachuſetts, thence northerly up ſaid river to the latitude of Hillſborough, thence weſt, croſſing Lake Champlain, till it meets a line running north from the weſt end of the ſouth line firſt mentioned; this colony to be named Albany, will include the lands in diſpute between New-York and New-Hampſhire, and by taking them away from both, will ſettle that matter, ſo far as it reſpects government. The like diſpute will be ſettled by forming a colony on Suſquehanna, to include all thoſe lands contended for by Connecticut and Pennſylvania. The reaſon for dividing Canada is the ſame as that for New York. All the colonies in New-England muſt undergo ſome alteration in their boundaries, becauſe that of Rhode-Iſland bears no proper proportion to that of Maſſachuſetts-Bay; the former not having 60,000 inhabitants, while the latter hath 400,000 an odds of near 7 to 1, and a much greater difference in their extent of territory; while Connecticut has 192,000, and New-Hampſhire 150,000; therefore let about two counties on the north of Connecticut be taken from Maſſachuſetts, and and added to Connecticut, ſo as to join that colony on the north to that of Albany; and in lieu of this addition, let Connecticut ſpare from its eaſt ſide, the counties of Windham and New-London, to Rhode-Iſland, which colony may alſo be further encreaſed by the addition of one county more, from the Maſſachuſetts, lying next to Connecticut and Rhode-Iſland, after which, if the Bay is ſtill too ſtrong for her neighbours, take part from her on the other ſide and annex it to New-Hampſhire; ſtill remembering to leave her a little ſuperior to them, for ſhe is worthy, as one elder ſiſter, and the nurſe and defender of American Liberty.—Let the bounds of the more ſouthern colonies alſo be aſcertained, either as they now are, or more advantageouſly; perhaps by forming a ſecond tier on the back of the firſt, leaving Pennſylvania and Virginia, each equal to Maſſachuſetts; and let the name of dominion be reprobated in Virginia, or aſſumed in all the other colonies.—All theſe new boundary lines to be ſo run as not much to incommode any particular town or county.—To this ſcheme of aſſizing the Colonies it may be objected, that the Delegates in conference from thoſe Colonies, which will thereby be leſſen'd, will oppoſe ſuch alteration, and that the reſt of them will not preſume on ſo arbitrary a ſtretch of power, as to proceed therein without their conſent.—Let ſuch objectors conſider, that the ſtrength and happineſs of America muſt be Continental, and not Provincial, and that whatever appears to be for the good of the whole, muſt be ſubmitted too by every part, this holds true and ought to be a governing maxim in all ſocieties. Neither will there, on ſuch alteration, ariſe any conſiderable inconvenience to any one Colony, which will not be fully attoned for, by a convenience ariſing from the ſame. So that I conceive the objection is removed. The benefits ariſing from equality in the Colonies are too apparent to need further illucidation, among which, an equal repreſentation in Congreſs is none of the ſmalleſt. The reaſon why Canada and Nova Scotia muſt be included in the Continental compact is, that they cannot be happy without being ſo, as we ſhall be obliged to treat them in ſome meaſure as our enemies till they are, nor is there any thing ſufficient to hinder them from joining us immediately, but their fear of Great Britain, they being both under the dreadful tyranny of martial law, from which they would ſoon emerge were they properly aſſiſted by Continental troops, *deo co-operante*. That good work I hope is almoſt already completed in Canada, and may be repeated in Nova-Scotia.——At the meeting of the firſt Congreſs after the charter is formed, as propoſed in Common Senſe, let a juſt return be carried in by the Delegates of each Colony, then in the aſſociation, of all the militia reſident in their reſpective Colonies, including Continental troops of all kinds, being free white men, from ſixteen years to fifty, and their return to be made annually. From this annual return, let the grand Congreſs aſcertain the number of Delegates to be elected, in the ſeveral Colonies, for the enſuing year yearly, as one is to one thouſand. So that, if the return of the militia in New-Jerſey be 26,000, this Colony will the enſuing year ſend 26 members to Congreſs, and ſo of the reſt. The whole Congreſs conſiſting of about 500 members, who are to give their votes in Congreſs perſonally, not by Colonies.——The number of Deputies in each Provincial Aſſembly to be choſen annually by towns as one to two hundred militia through the Colony, no town however ſmall to ſend leſs than one. So that New-Jerſey, on the above ſuppoſition, will have an Aſſembly of 130 members. Theſe large Aſſemblies will be acquainted with all the material circumſtances of their conſtituents. Delegates to the Continental Congreſs to be elected by ballot in the ſeveral counties, the number each county is to elect, to be aſcertained by the Provincial Aſſembly, according to the above rule, no county ſending leſs than one. Every free man above the age of twenty one years, having had a deed for lands, for the ſpace of one year, immediately preceding the election, or having in his poſſeſſion either real or perſonal eſtate, to the value of one hundred dollars, to have a vote in either of the above elections. Widows paying taxes to have an equal right to a vote, as men of the ſame property. Every perſon excluded by the above rules from a ſhare in the choice of repreſentatives, to be exempted from paying taxes raiſed for the ſupport of legiſlation. But of county, town and poor rates, &c. raiſed for ſuch like ſocial purpoſes, they ſhall be liable to pay a juſt proportion.—Hints on the regulation of the Continental Militia, which at a moderate computation are about 500,000, &c. may be given in ſome future letter.——From, honoured Sir, your great admirer and advocate,

ESSEX.

New-Jerſey, Feb. 26, 1776.

LONDON, November 11.

AN order has been lately ſent to the Tower to prepare a conſiderable quantity of 32, 24, 18, 12, 9, and 6 pounder cartridges.

Nov. 13. A number of flat bottomed boats are now building at Portſmouth and Plymouth dock yard, to be put on board the men of war deſtined for America early in the ſpring.

Lord Howe is to go firſt Commiſſioner, in the new, idle, ridiculous commiſſion that is to be made out, to treat with America. His Lordſhip is not to be, nor to act as commander of any force, but in a *civil* capacity only.

Diſcerning men already ſay this COMMISSION SCHEME WILL NOT SUCCEED. America will not treat with thoſe men, nor with any perſons (however otherways reſpectable) from thoſe men, who adviſed the late barbarous, bloody meaſure againſt her.

The Government plan of negociation with America is to be conducted in the following manner: thirty ſix commiſſioners

are to be ſent to America, veſted with ample powers to treat for peace, or puſh on the war to the utmoſt extremity. Each of theſe commiſſioners will have 4000l. allotted, as a douceur for tranſacting the buſineſs. Thus the nation will be burthened with an additional expence at a time when every ſaving ſhould be made to alleviate the calamities of a ſinking country.

Firſt remove Lord Mansfield, and the tools of Lord Bute, and then, and not till then, America and England will believe the Court are *truly* deſirous of peace.

There can be no doubt, it is the *ſecret intention* of the *Scotch* cabinet to carry on the war with America. They are reſolved upon bloody meaſures, and the farce of Commiſſioners is deluſive, to cajole England, and deceive America; but America is not to be ſo deceived; while her enemies are in favour, ſhe knows there can be no affection nor friendſhip for her.

The leading commiſſioner nominated for the American negociation is Lord Howe. The Honourable Captain Barrington, and Mr. Secretary Pownall, of the plantation office, are alſo amongſt the number of commiſſioners.

The country gentlemen who have, to ſuch a degree of ſection, ſupported the preſent Miniſtry in their American meaſures, as to declare, ſome of them, that they were ready to pay a 4s. land tax, rather than not conquer the Americans, and *make them* PAY *for the war*—Never, ſurely, were men more miſtaken!—The abſurdity of this idea is too groſs to deceive any but children and penſioners. To conquer a country, and ſupport the Conqueſt in the ſtyle of taxing it with the bayonet, is to have troops and garriſons in every part: In a word, to govern it by a ſtanding army. This is a plan that will never do with America.—Suppoſing you were to conquer it by the help of 4s. in the pound for three years to come, you muſt certainly continue the 4s. tax to keep it; for, as to making the war pay for itſelf, it is an idea that has proved purely chimerical for ſome centuries paſt.

Letters juſt arrived in town from Spain adviſe, that the moſt amazing warlike preparations are now carrying on in that country: at Madrid orders are given to preſs 10 000 men, and half the King's houſhold troops have received orders to be in readineſs to march on the ſhorteſt notice.

Extract of a letter from Chatham.

"The following ſhips are now fitting out at this port with all poſſible diſpatch for America, viz Jerſey 60 guns, Iſis 50, Brune 32, Blond 32, Repulſe 32, Flora 32, Emerald 32, Milford 28, and Carysfort 28.

The ſeven regiments ſaid to be ſailed from Ireland are it is ſaid, gone with ſeven men of war to Virginia, to reſent the treatment on Lord Dunmore. They are to burn every place within ſhot of the ſhips on the coaſt.

A letter from Dublin ſays, "By letters from Sligo we have the melancholy account of ſeveral ſhips wrecked upon the north coaſt of this kingdom, and among the number a tranſport, which contained three companies of the 46th regiment, bound for America."

Nov 25. The principal outlines of the plan adopted for the ſpring campaign in America are the following. The army is to be increaſed to 20,000 effective men. Detachments from this army are to be ſent to New York, Virginia, and ſome of the other provinces. The forces being thus diſtributed, a general attack will enſue, and whilſt attempts are made to harraſs the Provincials by land, the ſhips of war will be actively employed in ſcouring the American ſeas and cutting off all means of ſuccour.

Six new regiments of foot, we are informed, are going to be raiſed with all poſſible diſpatch.

The new plan of the American war in the ſpring, is to burn every thing on the coaſt, to withdraw the army, and interrupt all veſſels that trade thereto.

Letters of marque are now ſaid to be making out at the Admiralty-office, ready to ſign as ſoon as ever the new American bill takes place

A bill is preparing and will be hurried through both houſes for condemning the veſſels of all nations which are found trading with America. Many have been already taken, but it is not determined that they ſhall be for the uſe of the captors or the ſtate; the latter, it is expected, will ſecure the emoluments under the idea of reimburſing government for their amazing expence.

A ninety gun ſhip, is ordered to be fitted up with all ſpeed, in the moſt commodious manner, for the reception of the Commiſſioners, who ſoon after Chriſtmas are to embark for America, to ſettle the terms for a reconciliation between them and England.

Nov. 27. No leſs a ſum than 700,000l. is appointed for ſecret ſervice money for the year 1776. *(Take care of bribery.)*

The imports and exports at the cuſtom-houſe the laſt month fell ſhort as follows: imports 70001. exports 13 270l.

Nov. 30. A Hamburgh merchant has received advice from his correſpondent, that two agents are employed at Hamburgh and Bremen, to take up tranſports there, to bring over 5000 Germans to Great Britain, whom General Scheiter has been raiſing for ſome time paſt, by order of his Britannick Majeſty, Sovereign of the grand American Empire.

Dec. 1. It is confidently reported, that General Gage adviſes an immediate reconciliation with America by all means, and that General Burgoyne ſeconds this opinion.

The following is the account which General Gage has laid before the Miniſtry of the force which the ſeveral Colonies can not only raiſe, but maintain in the field well armed.

New England, - -	37 000
New York, - -	11 000
Pennſylvania and the Jerſeys,	16 000
Virginia and Maryland,	13,000
Carolinas, - -	5 000
	82 000

This, it is very well known here, is not the whole of their force, but if the account is a true one, what can 25.000 men do againſt them?

The Ruſſians are making great preparations for commencing war with the Swedes, as ſoon as the ſeaſon will permit them to act. Nine thouſand five hundred men are ſent from Peterſburg to Archangel, to bring the ſhips round from that port as ſoon as the froſts break up. The ſhipwrights are employed at Cronſtadt, repairing the fleet at that port. At Peterſburgh they are employed in the repair of the Ruſſian gallies, which are all kept under cover, and may be worked upon all the winter. They are likewiſe employed at Revel, in refitting the fleet at that department, and providing ſtores of all kinds neceſſary for a vigorous campaign in the ſpring.

A letter from Portſmouth, November 30, ſays, "Juſt came into harbour, the Falkland, from Fial, a prize taken by Captain Banks, on his voyage to Boſton."

Thirteen tranſports bound for America, are waiting in the Downs for a favourable wind.

Extract of a letter from Goſport, Nov. 30.

"The 52d and 56th regiments are coming here in order to embark for Ireland; their baggage is already come."

It is ſaid, that General Gage has been offered a Peerage, but that he has declined accepting it, till he ſhall have rendered ſome farther public ſervice, that may entitle him to ſuch an honour.

Extract of a letter from Goſport, Dec. 6.

"The ſhips fitting in this harbour for Boſton, are greatly diſtreſſed for want of men, although ſo many rendezvous are opened in London, Briſtol, &c. inſomuch that the people belonging to the guard ſhips are ſent to aſſiſt the rigging them."

HOUSE OF COMMONS, Nov. 28.

Yeſterday, a few minutes after three o'clock, Mr. Alderman Oliver made his motion: he was ſeconded by the Lord Mayor of London. It was couched in the following terms; That an humble addreſs be preſented to his Majeſty, requeſting that his Majeſty would be graciouſly pleaſed to impart to the houſe, who were the original authors and adviſers of the following meaſures, before they were propoſed by parliament: The taxing America without conſent of its Aſſembles, for the purpoſe of raiſing a revenue; for the extending the juriſdiction of the courts of admiralty and vice-admiralty; for taking away the charter of the province of Maſſachuſetts-Bay; for reſtraining the American fiſhery; for exempting murderers from trial in America; for tranſporting accuſed Coloniſts to England to be tried for offences committed in America; and more eſpecially for eſtabliſhing Popery and deſpotiſm in Canada.

A little after ſix the queſtion was put, and was rejected on a diviſion, 163 againſt it, 10 for it.

The following is Mr. Wilkes's ſpeech in the Houſe of Commons, Monday, when Mr. Oliver made his motion: "Whoever did adviſe the meaſures lately purſued, which have loſt half of our empire, I conſider as a criminal of ſo deep a dye, that his head would be a juſt ſacrifice to the honour of England and the peace of America. The word impeachment I hope will ſtrike terror to the ear and heart of a wicked and arbitrary miniſter, and that the nobleſt and moſt important prerogative of this free people, ſecured to us by our great deliverer, King William, in the act for the further limitation of the crown, and better ſecuring the rights and liberties of the ſubject, will ſoon have its full effect, that no pardon under the great ſeal of England, be pleadable to an impeachment by the Commons in Parliament."

Dec. 8. The clauſe in the American reſtraining bill, which occaſioned the greateſt debate at its ſecond reading, was at length ſettled as follows:

"And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, that this act, ſo far as the ſame relates to the capture and forfeiture of ſhips and veſſels belonging to the inhabitants of the above-mentioned colonies, ſhall commence and be in force from and after the firſt of January 1776; and ſo far as the ſame relates to the capture and forfeiture of all ſhips and veſſels that ſhall be found going in or at any of the ſaid colonies, from and after the firſt of next March; and ſo far as the ſame relates to the capture and forfeiture of all ſhips and veſſels that ſhall be found trading in or at any of the ſaid colonies, or bound and trading from any port or place in the ſame, from and after the firſt of June next; and ſhall continue to be in force ſo long as any of the ſaid colonies ſhall remain in a ſtate of rebellion and diſobedience."

Another amendment we hear is, that all ſeamen who are taken on board the American veſſels made prizes, are to be entered into his Majeſty's ſervice, as part of the crew of the ſhip of war by which they are taken, inſtead of being made priſoners.

Mr. Hartley made a motion, the purport of which was, to addreſs his Majeſty, that he would be graciouſly pleaſed to withdraw his troops from Boſton; that the coloniſts ſhould be reſtored to their conſtitutional right of trial by jury, and that all the grievances which they complain of, on the ſcore of taxation, ſhould be redreſſed; at the ſame time he propoſed a plan for eſtabliſhing the ſupremacy of the legiſlature of Great-Britain in all other caſes: But after ſome debate the motion was totally rejected, by 123, to 21.

Yeſterday Col. Ackland took leave of his Majeſty, and immediately ſet out for Portſmouth, to embark on board a tranſport ſhip which has his regiment on board, to ſail with all expedition for America.

Dec. 9. Yeſterday Lord Cornwallis took leave of his Majeſty, he being in a few days to ſet out to embark for Virginia.

The order of the day was read for receiving the report on the American reſtraining bill. Mr. Mackworth accordingly reported the bill, together with the amendments; it was then moved, that the ſaid report be now taken into conſideration. After which Mr. Mansfield, and Mr. Pratt the council, were called in; the report was then read, and likewiſe the petition from the planters of his Majeſty's ſugar colonies, and ſeveral merchants trading thereto, reſiding in London. After the council withdrew, a debate aroſe, which laſted for ſome time, and then the main queſtion was put, that this bill, with the amendments, be engroſſed; ayes 143, noes 38. Adjourned to Monday.

Orders are ſent to the victualling office to get ready by the latter end of January, ſuch a quantity of beef and pork, as will victual a conſiderable fleet for eight months; and this week they will begin to kill, ſeveral new hands being engaged for that purpoſe.

Dec. 10. A gentleman who arrived yeſterday from Ireland ſays, that there are great murmurings among the ſoldiers, and deſertions daily, on account of their being to be ſent to America.

The troops going to Virginia, (which are to ſail as ſoon as poſſible) are to be commanded by General Clinton from Boſton.

Lord Chewton is going a volunteer in this expedition.

Lord Cornwallis, who goes out Commander of the troops, is to reſign the command when at Williamsburg, (if they ever arrive there) to General Clinton, and is there to act under that officer, or command a detachment as the exigency of affairs may require.

Brigadier General Pigot, is to have the 38th regiment of foot, late Lord Blaney's, and Colonel Grant is to ſucceed to the 55th.

His Majeſty has appointed Sir George M'Cartney, to be Governor of the Grenada Iſlands, in the room of William Leybourne Leybourne, Eſq; deceaſed.

Extract of a letter from the Hague, Dec. 5.

"The Scotch Brigade in the ſervice of this Republic, has been applied for by the court of Great-Britain, to be taken into Britiſh pay. The terms upon which this is to take place, are not yet ſettled, but it is ſaid they have ſtipulated not to be ſent to America, and to have leave to recruit in Scotland, which they have not done for ſome years paſt. It is likewiſe ſaid they are to continue three years in Britiſh pay."

HOUSE of COMMONS, *December* 11.

A motion was made for the third reading of the American reſtraining bill, to which ſome oppoſition was made; but as every argument, which reaſon or ingenuity could ſuggeſt for or againſt the meaſure, had been already advanced, the debate was as barren as it was ſhort. At half after ſix the queſtion being put, it was carried by 112 to 16, when the bill was paſſed, and ordered to be ſent up to the Lords.

Dec. 12. Yeſterday Lord Chewton, ſon of the Earl of Waldegrave, took leave of the King, and embarked this day for America with Lord Cornwallis.

Saturday evening a meeting of the Great Officers of State was held at Lord Suffolk's Office, as alſo ſome of the Crown Lawyers, to deliberate on a number of Propoſitions which have been offered by a Noble Lord in an high office, as a ground work of ſome conciliatory meaſures to be offered to Americans.

Eight ſail of the line and five thouſand ſoldiers are to be employed in reducing the ſouthern colonies, while the main fleet and army are to occupy Boſton. This is the new diſpoſition for the ſpring.

Common Council Chamber, Feb. 28, 1776.

PUBLICK notice is hereby given, that on Monday the 25th day of March next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at the common council chamber in the city-hall, in the city of New-York, there will be expoſed to ſale at publick auction, the ferry to and from Peck's Slip, to and from the wharf or landing place near the ferry houſe on Naſſau-Iſland: Alſo the ferry at and from the Slip fronting the Fly market, to and from the wharf or landing place on ſaid Naſſau Iſland; together with the ferry houſe, barns, pens, &c. And alſo the ferry at and from the Slip commonly called Coenties Slip, to and from the wharf or landing place of Meſſrs. Philip Livingſton and Henry Remſen, on ſaid Naſſau-Iſland. The ſaid ſeveral ferries are to be let for the term of two years, from the firſt day of May next.—No perſon will be allowed to farm more than one of the ſaid ferries. The conditions of leaſe may be ſeen daily (Sunday excepted) at the town clerk's office.

By Order of the Common Council,
AUGUSTUS V. CORTLANDT, Clk.

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Decanters and wine glaſſes, common and fine, tumblers of all ſizes; quart and pint canns, cruit frames with bottles, vinegar cruits, falts, ſugar diſhes, milk pots, &c.

ALSO,

A quantity of common Briſtol ware in crates, and a few QUART BOTTLES 3t—34

At the deſire of ſome of the members of the late Continental Congreſs, and ſome of the officers of the aſſociation—is

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Of thoſe that under grim oppreſſion groan.
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An Appendix to Common Senſe; together with an Addreſs to the People called Quakers, on their Teſtimony concerning Kings and Government, and the preſent Commotions in America.

New Jerſey, Hanover, Morris County, Feb 11,

To be SOLD on reaſonable TERMS,

TWO Hundred acres of good land for hemp or graſs, it being well watered and pleaſantly ſituated, with a good dwelling houſe and barn; it may be entered upon in May next, or ſooner, if it ſuits the purchaſer; 100 acres of which is meadow, well drained, and very good for hemp or corn, and natural for graſs, 50 acres in good Engliſh graſs, that will mow two tons an acre; the other 50 acres are good wheat and timber land in one year there has been raiſed 200 buſhels of wheat, eight tons of hemp, and 170 buſhels of hemp ſeed; likewiſe it is moſt excellent for hay and ſtock. An indiſputable title will be given by the perſons on the premiſes.

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N. B. The farm is five miles from Morris Town, 24 miles from Newark, 24 from New-York, and joining the farm formerly William Kelly's.

Likewiſe for SALE,

One Hundred Buſhels of HEMP-SEED.

WILLIAMSBURG, February 17.

Nanfemond, Feb. 5 Saturday night laſt we received intelligence of ſix tenders ſailing from Norfolk the day before, and that three of them were on their way up this river, which was confirmed about 9 o'clock, by three veſſels anchoring, one near Sleepy Hole ferry, and two more two or three miles higher up, having come as far as the flood tide ſerved. Their boats were moving about the remainder part of the night, one up the river, ſince ſuppoſed as high as Goodrich's, five miles higher up, and juſt within the narrows, but returned a little before day.——They attempted nothing till the morning, when a boat full of armed men approached the ſhore within half a mile of the tenders, and were fired upon by four men from the bank, at one hundred yards diſtance; they returned the fire, and rowed wide of the place, when the four men were honoured with a ſalute of well directed cannon, but without any bad conſequence.—This firſt effort ſeemed of ſingular ſervice, as they never attempted landing after, except at one deſolate place, which they effected in the night, and burnt a houſe with ſome corn in it belonging to Mr. Cooper. It appears, by indubitable proof, that this incurſion was partly intended with the concurrence of Goodrich and ſons, to get poſſeſſion of two veſſels loaded with pork, bacon, and other proviſions, which, to the diſcredit of his neighbourhood, thoſe avaricious falſe men have been ſuffered to collect and put on board, and with all expedition put themſelves under the protection of the tenders. Though it was with a good deal of difficulty the laſt of them effected it (from the fire of our men, and the tenders boats being repulſed) they weighed, ran up, and took poſſeſſion, under a heavy fire of our brave men, who had nothing but ſmall arms, and a ſcanty portion of ammunition, to oppoſe their cannon and muſketry. There was one occurrence happened, which, had we foreſeen, a tender and her prize would have fallen into our hands: The wind being a head on their return, they were obliged to come within ſixty yards of a high bank; fifty men, with a plenty of ammunition, could have driven them below decks, and prevented them from tending the ſheets, by which they muſt have come aſhore. A few regulars, with the help of ammunition to our own men, would ſecure us in ſuch a manner, that the fertile lands on this river may be cultivated to the no ſmall advantage of the community; whereas, if we are driven back, the lands are ſo indifferent for near one hundred miles, that a famine muſt be the inevitable conſequence.

PHILADELPHIA, February 28.

In Congreſs, Feb. 26, 1776.

RESOLVED, That no veſſel loaded for Great-Britain, Ireland, or the Britiſh Weſt-Indies, be permitted to ſail until the further order of this Congreſs; and that it be recommended to the different Committees of Inſpection, to ſee that this reſolution be carried into execution.

Extract from the minutes,

CHARLES THOMSON, Sec'ry.

It is ſaid the following Colonels are appointed Brigadier Generals in the Continental army, viz. Armſtrong, Thompſon, Lewis, Howe, Moore, and Lord Stirling.

Yeſterday were brought to this city two braſs field pieces, caſt in New-York.

Monday laſt arrived here the ſhip Hope, Capt. Curven, from Briſtol, by which we learn, that Lord Cornwallis, with five regiments were to ſail about the middle of December, to rendezvous in Virginia, and a part of all of them to proceed for South-Carolina. That the Act allowing of piracy, againſt the Americans would probably not receive the royal aſſent till January. That the Commiſſioners would ſail about the middle of January, and were to be followed by as large an armament of ſhips and troops as was poſſible for Britain to raiſe in her preſent ſtate. That the miniſtry breathe nothing but murder, and it is thought that the Commiſſioners are only ſent out as a ſtop-gap, while they have time to raiſe troops or try the arts of corruption.——Among the Commiſſioners, it is ſaid are Lord Howe, Lord Littleton, Captain Barrington, Governor Pownal, Governor Johnſton and Gage, who are all to come out in an 80 or 90 gun ſhip.

Extract of a letter from London, Dec. 9.

"You may depend on it, that government do not intend to make their grand armament at Boſton; they will only reinforce the army there, ſo as to enable them to maintain their ground, if the Provincials do not carry the place this winter.——The whole force is to be twenty-ſix thouſand men, including thoſe now in America, and three regiments of Scotch Dutch, who are to come over in the ſpring from Holland, and be ſent to Scotland to recruit, and from thence go to America; no other foreign troops are to be had, nor would the Dutch have given them, but they were paid a moſt extravagant price for them. They are now about 2,000 tho' nominally 3,000 which number they are to be made. The whole force is to be divided in America, and ſent to New-York, Virginia, and South-Carolina, ſo that there will be no very conſiderable army, though ſtrong bodies of perhaps 4, 6, and 8,000 men to thoſe places, but the numbers are not aſcertained, though they will be ſtrong bodies. All commerce is prohibited with America.——Commiſſioners are certainly going out, but their names are not yet mentioned. The Scotch faction prevails at court. The Bedford party are a good deal divided, ſome having joined the oppoſition. Lord Chatham will never again appear out; the minority is conſiderably ſtrengthened; Lord Rockingham is at the head of a formidable army, indeed almoſt all the minority are immediately attached to him. Their ſtrength however is greatly inferior to the Miniſtry, and will be, except the reſt of the Bedford's, which are the ſtrongeſt part of that party, and the ſupport of the miniſtry, leave them; it is impoſſible to ſay what may happen."

Extract of a letter from Annapolis, Feb. 23.

"I can inform you of Clinton's arrival at our Capes, for certain, and it is alſo ſaid there is a 50 gun ſhip from England, ſo that we expect a viſit from them daily."

NEW-YORK, March 7.

The following are two paragraphs of Lord NORTH's *Piratical Act.*

Provided alſo, and it is hereby further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, that nothing herein contained ſhall extend or be conſtrued to extend to any ſhip or veſſel, the property of any perſon or perſons reſiding in the ſaid Colonies of New Hampſhire, Maſſachuſetts-Bay, Rhode-Iſland, Connecticut, New-York, New-Jerſey, Pennſylvania, the three lower counties on Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North-Carolina, South-Carolina, or Georgia, which before the paſſing of this act, ſhall have ſailed from any port or place in Europe, where ſuch ſhip or veſſel might lawfully trade, or which before the paſſing of this act, ſhall be actually laden, or loading, in any ſuch port or place for Great-Britain or Ireland, with ſuch goods or merchandize as ſuch ſhip or veſſel might lawfully ſo tranſport, nor to any ſuch ſhip or veſſel as ſhall at the time of the paſſing of this act, remain in any part of Great-Britain or Ireland, any thing herein contained to the contrary thereof, in any wiſe notwithſtanding.

That nothing in this act ſhall extend to any ſhip or cargo thereof, which hath been or may be cleared out from any port of Great Britain or Ireland, and ſhall be bound to any of the Britiſh Sugar Colonies, or which hath been or may be cleared out from the ſaid Britiſh Sugar Colonies, and ſhall be bound to Great-Britain or Ireland, in caſe it ſhall appear by the Regiſter of ſuch ſhip or veſſel, that two thirds at leaſt of ſuch ſhip or veſſel, are the property of his Majeſty's ſubjects reſiding in Great Britain or Ireland, or in ſome of the ſaid Britiſh Sugar Colonies or Plantations in the Weſt-Indies, and did belong to them before the firſt of December, 1775.

We are informed by a Captain of a veſſel from Rhode-Iſland, that laſt week Captain Wallace landed his Marines on Connanicut in the evening, and began to burn the buildings, but being diſcovered by one of the Centinels, a number of our people concealed themſelves behind the walls and fences until they came near them, but the Commander thinking it unfair to fire upon them without giving them notice, called out, "Who comes there," when he heard Wallace order his men to make ready, upon which our party inſtantly fired among them, and killed and wounded 30 of Wallace's people; among the ſlain was an officer of Marines and the Drummer, who was killed by Wallace's ſide, which was plainly ſeen by the light of the houſes on fire. Thoſe that were not wounded of Wallace's party, retreated on board the ſhip with greater haſte than they landed. [*Conſtitut. Gazette.*]

[*The above article ſeems to want confirmation.*]

Wedneſday laſt Capt. Wallace and the fleet, went down the Bay to Rhode-Iſland, on which they gave him a cannonading as he paſſed, and on Saturday he returned again, when they paid him the ſame compliment.

On Wedneſday afternoon, Capt. Aſcough's lady was ſafely delivered on board his ſhip, lying at Rhode-Iſland; they ſent on ſhore for neceſſaries, which were generouſly granted, and immediately ſent on board.

We alſo hear by the ſame perſon, that before he left Rhode Iſland, news was brought there, that the Maccaroni Privateer, had taken a tranſport ſhip from London, ſaid to be a very valuable prize; there were ſeveral letters found on board for General Howe and others. Howe was directed only to act on the defenſive till further orders.

We hear from undoubted authority that a number of the troops are evacuating Boſton, and embarking on board the tranſports; and it is confidently reported they intend paying a viſit to New-York ſoon.

We are juſt informed that our army at Roxbury had gained poſſeſſion of Dorcheſter Neck, and had brought with them ſome mortars and battering cannon.

[Many pieces every week being ſent for publication, more than the Printer can poſſibly inſert in this Paper; he hopes the Authors will not aſcribe the omiſſions to neglect or diſapprobation of their performances, but purely to his inability and want of room.—Among the pieces left out this week, are thoſe ſigned, *An Independent Whig.*—*A Britiſh American.* (ſhewing the neceſſity of a total and immediate ſeparation between Great-Britain and the Britiſh American Colonies; that a re-union is abſolutely impoſſible, and that to attempt it, would be highly abſurd and criminal.)—Alſo, another piece, ſigned, *Probity.*]

[*Eaſtern Poſt juſt arrived, but brings no material news.*]

To the PRINTER.

THE piece ſigned *Eſſex*, which I ſaw yeſterday in the firſt page of your paper of this week, though it contains, in my opinion, many juſt obſervations, and uſeful particulars, I conceive they were propoſed by the author, rather as hints to be further conſidered and improved to public advantage, than as plans completely formed, and to be exactly followed.

I apprehend the colonies in general would be ſtartled at the propoſal of altering their limits and boundaries, ſince every attempt at ſuch alterations, have conſtantly been attended with violent and bloody conteſts, on account of property. beſides the prejudice that uſually prevails in favour of that government to which people have been long accuſtomed. I therefore think upon this head, Eſſex has not been ſufficiently explicit.—Though the ſcheme of reducing the colonies to more equal and convenient dimenſions, ſeems to be reaſonable and advantageous to all: In order to prevent reluctance to this alteration of boundaries and dimenſions, it ought to be conſidered that if ſuch alterations ſhould finally be thought expedient, the conſtitution and government of each colony, with reſpect to advantages, will be put as near as poſſible on a footing of equality, ſo that it may be with reſpect to law and government, a matter of indifference whether a man's eſtate ſhould fall in one colony or another; and if the alteration of the colonies, ſhould make none in the property of the lands, I do not ſee any inconvenience that could attend the change.

TO BE SOLD,

By the Subſcriber in William ſtreet.

WRITING, PRINTING, and BONNET PAPER;—alſo a Quantity of good PASTE BOARD.——*Three Pence, per* Pound, will be given for the beſt ſort of good, dry, clean, LINEN RAGS, and ſo in proportion for thoſe of an inferior quality, by DAVID GRIM.

For IRELAND *and* GLASGOW,

The New Brig HANNAH, *John M'Naughton*, Maſter, will ſail in ten days.——For paſſage apply to Walter and Thomas Buchanan and Company, or the Maſter on board the veſſel lying at Lupton's Wharf.

☞ This veſſel has the beſt accommodations for cabin or ſteerage paſſengers.

New-York, 7th March, 1776. 3t—4

TO BE SOLD,

ALL the perſonal eſtate of the late Dr. Lewis Johnſton, of the city of Perth-Amboy, conſiſting of negroes, both men and women; a ſtock of very fine cattle, houſhould furniture, plate, farmer's utenſils, &c.

Alſo the farm whereon he now lives, ſituate in the city of Perth-Amboy aforeſaid, containing about one hundred and ninety ſix acres, on which are two very good tenements conveniently and pleaſantly ſituated on Rariton River, where great plenty of the beſt of oyſters and clams are to be had; good gardens with a choice collection of fruit, are joining to each of the tenements, with good barns and other convenient buildings. It is propoſed to ſell theſe tenements, either ſeparately with a ſufficient quantity of land, or together, as may be moſt ſuitable.

Alſo about five hundred and fifty acres, oppoſite Perth Amboy, adjoining the land of John Stevens, Eſq; and the River Rariton.—This land is remarkably well timber'd, and ſo ſituated that the timber and firewood can be very eaſily tranſported to New-York, the moſt diſtant part of it being not more than two miles from a convenient landing. There is on it about ſixty acres of cleared land, whereon is a houſe and well built barn, and a young bearing orchard of two hundred apple trees grafted with the beſt fruit. The improv'd part with timber land ſufficient to accommodate a farm, and twelve acres of very good ſalt meadow, will be ſold ſeparate; the reſt of it in lots as may be moſt ſuitable.

Whoever inclines to purchaſe any, or either of the above articles, may apply to the ſubſcribers, and know the terms. And whatever of the above eſtate may remain unſold, on the ſecond Tueſday in April next, will on that day be expoſed to ſale at public vendue, in Perth-Amboy aforeſaid.

James Parker,
John Smyth,
Heathcote Johnſton, } Executors.

3t 4

PROPOSALS

For publiſhing by SUBSCRIPTION,

The CONQUEST of CANAAN;

A POEM,

IN NINE BOOKS.

I. This work will be contained in 12 ſheets, making upwards of 310 pages 12mo.

II. It will be printed with an elegant type, upon a fine writing paper; will be contained in one volume, and delivered to the ſubſcribers, neatly bound, gilt, and lettered, at the price of one dollar.

III. Thoſe who ſubſcribe for twelve, ſhall have a thirteenth gratis.

SUBSCRIPTIONS for this Poem are taken in by Mr. J. Dunlap, in Philadelphia; by the Printer of this paper, in New-York; Mr. W. C. Houſton, in Princeton; Mr. F. Barber, in Elizabeth Town; Mr. J. Davenport, in Fairfield; Meſſrs. Green, in New-Haven; Mr. E. Watſon, in Hartford; Mrs. H. Hill, in Norwich; Mr. G. Olney, in Providence; Mr. Hall, in Cambridge; Doctor Bracket, in Portſmouth;—and by various other gentlemen in the principal towns on this Continent; with all of whom are lodged papers, containing a general account of the work. A further deſcription, and ſome ſpecimens of it, will ſoon be publiſhed in the Pennſylvania Magazine. 3t—4

Sold for CASH only,

By ABRAHAM DURYEE,

Oppoſite the FLY MARKET,

SUPERFINE broad-cloth of different colours, ſecond ditto, yard wide cloth ditto; green, black, and light blue caſſimer, ſhalloon, durant and ratteret; black and blue ſerge denim, black plush, black Mancheſter velvet; furniture checks, bombaſine and mourning crape; boy's and men's caſtor hats, pewter diſhes; white lead, yellow and Spaniſh brown ground in oil, and in powder ditto; glaſs of different ſizes;—Old Madeira Wine.

ALSO,

HIBERNIA PIG IRON.

3t—4

To be SOLD or LET,

AN excellent FARM in the townſhip of Jamaica, in Queen's county, Long Iſland, pleaſantly ſituated, lying nine miles from New-York, on the main road, about 250 acres of land, whereon is about 70 acres of the beſt of wood land, a ſufficient quantity of ſalt meadow, and ſeveral good orchards. The land is exceeding well watered, and is very good for paſture, and all ſorts of grain; with a large dwelling houſe and barn, and other buildings, and conveniencies on the ſame.——Any perſon inclining to agree for the ſame may apply to JOHN HERDENBERGH, living in New York, in Fair-Street. March 3, 1776. 3t—4

To be ſold at public vendue,

On Wedneſday the 20th inſtant, by the executors of Doctor John Innis, and entered upon the firſt day of May next,

A VERY excellent FARM, belonging to his eſtate, containing 200 acres of land, including meadow; well timbered, ſituated in the county of Weſtcheſter, three miles from the town of Rye, two and a half from one landing, and four from another; where plenty of lobſters, black and other fiſh, may be had in their ſeaſon. The land is moſt excellent for grain and paſture, a brook running through it, which is never dry. On the farm is a very large orchard of extraordinary fruit, a good garden, with plumb, peach, and cherry trees.——There is on the premiſes, a large commodious houſe ſituated on an eminence, which commands a fine proſpect of the ſound, and the lands adjacent; the houſe is two ſtories high, and has five rooms on the lower floor. There are alſo two kitchens, a cellar, milk-room, corn-crib, chair-houſe and barn.—If not ſold as above, then to be rented.—Inquire of

JAMES INNIS,
PETER INNIS, } Executors.

3t—33

TO BE SOLD,

In Elizabeth-Town, New-Jerſey,

A GOOD dwelling houſe, within half a mile of the meeting houſe, with four rooms on a floor and three fire places, with a chair houſe and other out houſes, a good barn and ſtables, a good garden; alſo fourteen acres of land adjoining ſaid houſe, off which may be mowed ten tons of good Engliſh hay, a young bearing orchard and other fruit trees, the whole in good fence: There are two good wells on ſaid land, and a ſtream of water which runs through the whole, and is never dry.—For further particulars, inquire of the ſubſcriber living in Elizabeth-Town, who will give an indiſputable title.

3t—34 JOSEPH MEGIE.

THREE POUNDS Reward.

RUN AWAY from the ſubſcriber the laſt evening, a negro man named WILL, ſuppoſed to be about forty years of age, country born, about five feet nine inches high, a talking noiſy fellow with his intimates, thin viſage and large mouth, has loſt all his upper fore-teeth except one remarkable large tooth ſtanding ſingle; had on and took with him, a red duffle great coat, a ſhort blue cloth coat, a light coloured ſerge or ſagathee coat, a brown double breaſted jacket of velvet, and a red cloth jacket lined with white, one pair black ſtocking breeches, and one pair brown velvet breeches, one pair drilling breeches, and a pair blue duffle trowſers, woolen and linen ſtockings, an old beaver hat, and one white wool hat, a pair thick ſhoes half ſoled, and a pair of old pumps.—Suppoſed to be ſeduced away by a man, by the name of John M'Cleane, a native of Scotland, about five feet nine or ten inches high, wore red trowſers and green lappel'd coat, with ſhort black hair, had a hat cut in the form of a jockey's hat. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid negro and white man, ſo that his maſter may have him, and the man brought to juſtice, ſhall have the above reward of Three Pounds, or Thirty Shillings for each, and all reaſonable charges paid, if taken fifty miles from home; if one hundred miles, double the ſum, paid by

JAMES HORTON, Jun.

Rye Neck, 3d March, 1776.
Weſtcheſter County.

N. B. As the negro is an ingenious fellow, it is thought he will endeavour to get on board a man of war, or go to the King's forces. 3t—34

POET's CORNER.

MR. HOLT,

The following lines were occasioned by a question propoſed by a young Lady, to a young gentleman, as a ſum in Arithmetic.—If you think fit, you may give them a place in your Poet's Corner, and you will oblige one of your conſtant readers.

FAIR STRUNA ſmiling now demands,
The great ſucceſs of Britiſh bands.
If GAGE with all his Hoſt can conquer,
From Boſton to the Hill of Bunker.
In twice ſix months, and that with loſs,
How long will't take for him to croſs,
The land of Liberty all o'er,
And Havock ſpread from door to door!
Now many of the Britiſh race,
Will George the third for this diſgrace?
The anſwer eaſy ſhall be made,
Though darkneſs does the truth be-ſhade,
To march, one thouſand years 'twill take,
From Georgia to the northern lake;
I'm ſure 'twill take one thouſand more,
To go from eaſt to weſtern ſhore;
Each thouſand years, four million men,
Muſt be conſumed this land to gain.
O pity!——

Piſcataway, in the County of Middleſex, Feb. 20, 1776.

WHEREAS the Rev. Jonathan Jerman of the townſhip of Piſcataway, in the county of Middleſex, and province of Eaſt New Jerſey, by ſeveral witneſſes, and by his own examination before the Committee of ſaid townſhip, has acted in a manner inimical to the plan of the General Congreſs, concerted for our deliverance from arbitrary power, in promoting a paper amongſt the inhabitants of ſaid townſhip, with an intention, as it appears to ſaid Committee, to caſt Reflections on the Honourable Continental Congreſs, and to diſunite the good people of ſaid Townſhip, was alſo found guilty of repreſenting matters wrong, with a deſign to deceive the body of ſaid Committee, as well as to impoſe on the public in general.—The ſaid Committee therefore, find themſelves under a neceſſity, for the good of their country, in theſe reſpects, to declare him the ſaid Jerman, an enemy to his country, and to the good people of the ſaid townſhip in particular, until he ſhall evidence a contrary diſpoſition, by declaring his remorſe for theſe facts, and engage for the future, never by ſpeech or behaviour, to oppoſe the ſtruggles of his Country in ſupport of their Liberties. By order of ſaid Committee,

MICAIAH DUNN, Chairman.
Atteſt. BENJAMIN MANNING, Clk.

TO BE SOLD,
In the City of BURLINGTON.

A BRICK HOUSE, with a good front, pleaſantly ſituated on the river Delaware, with a large back Lot.—Alſo another ſmall Water Lot, in ſaid city.

II. A Tract of LAND in Cranberry, containing about three hundred acres, all good timber land, to be divided into two equal parts, and Sold ſeparate.

III. Sundry ſmall Lots, ſituate in, or about Trenton.

IV. A Pleaſant SEAT in Trenton, known by the name of Doud's Dale, with a good framed dwelling Houſe, and a Kitchen ſeparate from the Houſe, a good Meadow and Apple Orchard, with a conſtant ſtream of water running through the ſame;—ALSO, a ſmall Barn. It is a convenient place for a tradeſman, and an excellent place for a Tan-yard, containing about ſixteen acres.

V. A Tract of LAND, about two miles from Trenton, containing about forty two acres, part of which is good meadow.

The above places, were the property of Abraham Cottnam, Eſq; of Trenton, deceaſed; and all perſons indebted to the ſaid eſtate, either by Bond, Note, or Book accompt, are deſired to make immediate payment, and thoſe that have demands againſt the eſtate, to render in their accompts that they may be adjuſted.

Elizabeth Ann Cottnam,
Robert Hoops, and } Executors.
George Cottnam,

BY Order of the Continental Congreſs, the Public is hereby informed, that Hoſiery, Shoes, Coarſe Linens, Soap, Rum, Sugar, and Wine, are much wanted in Canada, and that the higheſt encouragement will be given to all creditable perſons, who will engage to ſerve the Army in Canada with any of thoſe articles, and in the whole department of the ſutling buſineſs——Any perſons inclining to engage, will ſend in their names, and propoſals in writing, to his Excellency General LEE, as ſoon as poſſible. 30—31

RICHARD SPEAIGHT,

Has for ſale at his houſe in Scotch Street, or of Himſelf in the New City-Hall,

A CHYMICAL Balſam approved of by ſome of the beſt Phyſicians in London, to be an excellent medicine for coughs, aſthmas, thoſe in a conſumptive decay, pains in the breaſt and all rheumatic diſorders; it has been of great effect in gleets of long ſtanding, and all inward weakneſſes. This balſam is ſold in bottles of a dollar each, half bottles, four ſhillings, and allowances to thoſe who buy to ſell again, ſeal'd with my own ſeal, and the directions ſigned with my own name.

I have ſtill an aſſortment of patent medicines, ſuch as,

Turlington's Balſam,
Anderſon's,
Lockyer's, and } PILLS.
Hooper's

James's Powders,
Story's Worm Cakes,
Balſam Honey,
Stoughton's Bitters,

Together with an aſſortment of Drugs and Medicines, which will be ſold on reaſonable terms, for caſh.

RICHARD SPEAIGHT hopes that thoſe whoſe accounts have been due to him before his late partnerſhip commenced, would call upon him and ſettle, as being in confinement, he is under the neceſſity of advertiſing for his ſupport, together with a wife and children. 30—33

FOR SALE,

AN excellent new WAGGON and two ſecond hand riding CHAIRS. Enquire of the Printer. 30—33.

JUST PUBLISHED,
AND NOW SELLING BY
NOEL AND HAZARD,
AT THE POST-OFFICE,
(*Price EIGHTEEN* COPPERS *ONLY*,)
With ALLOWANCE to thoſe who take QUANTITIES.

THE NEW EDITION OF
COMMON SENSE;
With Additions *and* Improvements *in the* Body *of the WORK.* To which is added.
AN APPENDIX,
And an ADDRESS to the People, called,
QUAKERS.

☞ The Pamphlet, advertiſed by ROBERT BELL, intitled, Additions to COMMON SENSE, or by any other NAME HE may *hereafter call it*, conſiſts of pieces taken out of *News-Papers*, and NOT written by the AUTHOR of *Common Senſe*.

Hanover Committee Chamber, Feb. 5, 1776.

ANANIAS MALSEY being brought before the Committee on complaint, and upon hearing the evidences, we judge he is guilty of villifying and diſcouraging the meaſures purſued for the redreſs of our grievances, and has defamed the officers in the Continental ſervice, for which we judge him to be an enemy to his country, and deſire all perſons to break off trading with him, agreeable to the rules of the Congreſs; and that this be publiſhed in the public prints.

By order of the Committee,
MATTHIAS BARNIT Chairman.

NATHAN DUDLEY,
Poſt-rider on the back road between New-York and Hartford,

HEREBY deſires all who are indebted to him for News-Papers, to make immediate payment, the firſt half year of his riding being nearly expired.

NATHAN PIERCY, the former rider alſo deſires payment of all arrears due to him for the ſervice.

THE Committee of the County of Eſſex, have reſolved, that no perſon be allowed to move into, or ſettle within this County, unleſs they bring a Certificate from the Committee of the County where they reſide, if there is a County Committee, if not, from their townſhip Committee, that they had before the making this Reſolve, ſigned the Aſſociation recommended by Congreſs, or a ſimilar one adopted by the Committee where they live, and had in all things behaved in a manner friendly to American Liberty. Feb. 12, 1776.

POUGHKEEPSIE, *in Dutcheſs County*, *February* 5, 1776.

In COMMITTEE,

ORDERED that no perſon or perſons be permitted to remove themſelves or families into this Precinct, to reſide longer than three days, unleſs they produce to the Chairman of this Committee a certificate from the Committee of the City, Town, Manor, Precinct, or Diſtrict from which they ſhall have laſt removed, certifying that they are friendly to the cauſe of American liberty, and have the leave of ſaid Committee to remove.

By order of the Committee,
(29 30) Samuel Dodge, *Chairman.*

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.
In Committee Chamber, 8th January, 1776.

RESOLVED that the Sub Committee of each Diſtrict of this County, bordering on any navigable part, be empowered to examine into all cargoes of proviſions that go out, and take ſurety from thoſe that carry it out; that the proviſions, be ſold or diſpoſed of to the friends of the cauſe of America, and a certificate from the Purchaſer to be exhibited to the Sub-Committee at their return.

By Order of the Committee,
William Miller, *D. Chairman.*

In Committee-Chamber, 25th January, 1776.

WHEREAS this Committee did enter into a reſolution on the eight day of this inſtant, relative to the carrying proviſions out of this county, and that Reſolve being found inſufficient, and the owners of ſome veſſels refuſing to comply.

Reſolved, That if any owner of a veſſel ſhould refuſe to comply with the requiſitions of the Sub-Committee, relative to the ſecuring proviſions from the Miniſterial Army or Navy, after this date.—Then, and in ſuch caſe, the Sub-Committee is hereby empowered and required to apply to the officer or officers of any company then neareſt, and raiſe force and ſeize the veſſel and cargo, with the owner, or commander; alſo the veſſel and cargo to be expoſed to public ſale, and the money ariſing to be applied towards defraying the public charges of this county. The owner or commander to be kept in cloſe confinement till diſcharged by this Committee.

Ordered that this and the former Reſolve be publiſhed. By order of the Committee,
30—31 Thomas Thomas, *Chairman.*

READY MONEY
GIVEN FOR
POT AND PEARL ASH,
AND
BEES-WAX,
By WILLIAM DENNING.

STOLEN,

FROM the Subſcriber, living in Leary-ſtreet, on MONDAY night, the eleventh inſtant, A BLACK VELVET PALL, belonging to the Preſbyterian Church.—Whoever ſhall diſcover the THIEF, or give any account of it, ſhall be handſomely rewarded.

29—32 JOHN BROWN.

A FORGE with Six Fires,

To be built near Sterling, for Meſſrs Noble and Townſend, who will give

GREAT Encouragement to any perſon that will erect and complete the ſame; the perſon that applies, ought to be ſtrong handed.——For further particulars apply to William Hawxhurſt in New-York.

N. B. Good encouragement will be given to thoſe who underſtand making Steel from Pig metal, in the German method, as the above FORGE is deſigned to be employed in that buſineſs, they having two fires at Sterling now making it, which ſteel they warrant equal to that imported from Germany; but ſhould the purchaſers not think ſo, they on returning the ſteel, ſhall have their money returned.—Any one applying to William Hawxhurſt in New-York, may be ſupplied therewith. 28——31

The well known Horſe, called
TRUE BRITON,
that was formerly the property of Colonel Nathaniel Heard, is now the property of Chriſtopher Marſh of Elizabeth-town, and kept at the place lately belonging to William Rickets, Eſq; deceaſed, will cover the enſuing ſeaſon on the following terms, viz. Three Pounds Proc. the ſeaſon, which is to the firſt of Auguſt next, Twenty Shillings Proc. the leap, and Six Pounds to warrant a Mare with foal.—Good paſturage for Mares at ſaid place, at two ſhillings per week, and the beſt attendance given by

CHRISTOPHER MARSH.

N. B. It is uſeleſs to enter into the pedigree of *TRUE BRITON*, as he is as well known as any Horſe on this continent, and is in as good order as ever he has been. 28——
Borough of Elizabeth, Feb. 8th, 1776.

JUST PUBLISHED,
And to be ſold by John Holt,
A TREATISE, ENTITLED,
PlainConciſePracticalRemarks
on the Treatment of WOUNDS and FRACTURES, With a ſhort APPENDIX on Camp and Military Hoſpitals; principally deſigned for the uſe of young military Surgeons in North-America,
By JOHN JONES, M. D.
Profeſſor of Surgery, King's College, New-York.

DRUMS

MADE and ſold by Philip Pelton, upper end of Queen-ſtreet, and by Daniel Pelton, in Chapel-ſtreet, now called Beekman-ſtreet, equal to any that have been imported, for ſound or beauty. As ſaid Peltons have great variety on hand, any gentlemen may be ſerved at the ſhorteſt notice, and on the moſt reaſonable terms. The purchaſers may depend upon having their Drums tun'd to ſound well. 9——

To the PUBLIC.

DOCTOR BLOUIN, from Old France, being informed, that ſome evil minded perſons in this city, intending to injure him in his buſineſs and reputation, have baſely inſinuated, that he was in goal for theft, and had been branded; which calumny has gained ſome credit with the unwary and credulous, to the damage of the ſaid Doctor.—In juſtice to himſelf, he takes the liberty to inform the Public, that the French Doctor lately branded for ſtealing Indigo, &c. is a perſon well known by the name of Doctor *Wabake*, as will appear by his Advertiſements, and who came from Boſton laſt fall.—The ſaid Doctor BLOUIN continues to make and ſell as uſual, *Keyſer's* Antivenerial PILLS, which perfectly cure all venerial diſeaſes, ulcers, ſciaticas, rheumatic pains, &c. which will be very ſufficiently proven by the remarkable cures performed on the following perſons. That is to ſay, Mrs. Katharine Clark, living in Chapel-ſtreet, afflicted for upwards of ſeven years with the ſciatica and rheumatic pains, cured.—Mr. Peter Conrad, living in Church ſtreet, cured of the ſame.—Mrs. Margaret Johnſon, who could not walk nor feed herſelf, perfectly cured of the ſame.—Mr. Jacob Nitzer's wife, living near the College, cured by ſaid pills.—Mr. John Mayne, living near Mr. Deane's, diſtiller, at the North-River, cured of the palſey and ſciatica.—Mr. Peter Beſſique, living in Dutch ſtreet, at Mr. David Gardner's taylor, cured in all his limbs.—Mrs. Hannah Smith, in Ferry ſtreet, afflicted for four years, of the ſcorbutic eruption, rheumatic pains and palſey, cured by ſaid Pills.—Mrs. Margaret Kearn, near the new City Hall, lame in both arms for nine years, perfectly cured.—Mrs. Lawrence, afflicted in her ſhoulder and arms, cured by ſaid Keyſer's Pills.—Mrs. Katharine Griffith, near the Freſh water, who could not feed herſelf, cured of the palſy in both arms.—Mrs. Nancy Morrel's child of 18 months old, full of ulcers from his birth, perfectly cured.—Mrs. Sophia Bailey, at the head of Chapel ſtreet, troubled with large ulcers for five years, cured.—Mr. Peter Young, living at Mr. Fiſher's, barber, afflicted with ſores in his breaſt, ſpitting and vomiting matter, for three months, cured.—Mr. Peter Labazar, in the Bowry, troubled with the ague and diarrhoea for four years, cured.——Said Doctor BLOUIN, likewiſe ſells the Univerſal Powder, which cures many diſeaſes, as the itch, piles, boils, ſore eyes, and kills worms in children, &c.

Mr. John Duclou and wife, living in Beaver ſtreet troubled for nine months with the itch, cured by the uſe of ſaid Univerſal Powder.—Mrs. Sarah White, near the new City Hall, cured of a pearl in the eye, and dimneſs of ſight, by ſaid Powder.—Mrs Remia Buthet, and her ſon, living in the Bowry, herſelf cured by ſaid Powder of ſore eyes, her ſon of a nervous fever, convulſion fits, and vomiting worms.

N. B. To be had of ſaid Doctor BLOUIN, purgative PILLS, Stomachic Pills, and an excellent Eye Water, at his Lodgings, at Mr. Swigard's Chocolate-maker in Batteau ſtreet. 28—33

SAMUEL BROOME and COMPANY,

HAVING removed their ſtore to New-Haven, deſire all thoſe indebted to them, to call and ſettle their accounts, either with them at New-Haven, or Mr. Daniel Phœnix, living in New-York, nearly oppoſite where ſaid Broome and Company kept their ſtore.—They have ſtill on hand, a ſmall aſſortment of Goods ſuitable for the approaching ſeaſon, to be ſold for cash or ſhort credit, on the uſual moderate terms. 9——

New-York, October 5, 1775.

WANTED,
(*For the Uſe of the ARMY,*)
A QUANTITY OF Potatoes and Turnips.

Apply to the Commiſſary. 28—31

WANTED.

A PERSON that underſtands manufacturing POT and PEARL ASHES, who may hear of employment, by enquiring of the Printer. 29—32

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.

RUNAWAY from the ſubſcriber, living in Fiſh Kills, Dutcheſs County, on the 14th inſt. a molatto fellow, named Sam, formerly went by the name of Top, about 5 feet 7 inches high, a well ſet fellow; had on a dark grey jacket, a blue broad-cloth coat, a red watch coat, ſtriped woolen ſhirt, and an old wool hat.——Whoever takes up ſaid fellow and ſecures him in any goal, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall receive the above reward, and all reaſonable charges paid by

29—32 OBADIAH COOPER.

New-York, 21ſt February, 1776.

STOLEN.

ON the nineteenth inſtant, out of Mr. John Tuttle's, near Powles-Hook Ferry, New York,

A Silver mounted HANGER,

with a Dog's Head, and green ivory grip, the grip rather ſmall, the ſweil of which deſigned for the underſide, is above; the Scabbard a little damaged, and cut through in one place. On one ſide of the Plate of the Scabbard, is engraved E. m Braſhier, New-York, Maker; on the other ſide, *Iſaac Merrion.*—Whoever ſecures ſaid SWORD, and Thief, ſo that the Owner may get the one, and the other be brought to juſtice, ſhall have for the SWORD, *THREE DOLLARS*, and for the SWORD and THIEF, *SEVEN POUNDS TEN Shillings*, New-York Currency paid by

29——31 JOHN TUTTLE.

RICHARD DEANE,
DISTILLER,

TAKES this method to return his ſincere thanks to all his Friends and Cuſtomers for their paſt favours; and to acquaint them that he ſtill continues to make, and has now ready for ſale, at his Diſtillery between the College and the North-River, in Murray ſtreet, near Vaux-Hall.

quantity of neat	
A brandy,	Cinamon water,
Raſberry brandy,	Clove ditto,
Cherry brandy,	Orange ditto,
Cherry rum,	Anniſeed ditto,
Shrub of the beſt quality,	All Fours,
Geneva,	Doctor Stevens,
Spirits of wine,	Weſt-India, and New-York rum,
Jamaica ſpirits,	Madeira, and Teneriffe wines, &c. &c.
Royal aſquebaugh,	
Red ratifie,	

The good quality of ſaid DEANE's liquors, has for ſeveral years paſt been ſo well experienced, moſtly throughout this Continent, that they need no other recommendation.

*** And ſtill he is determined, if poſſible, to make better.

☞ Being fully convinced by long experience, that the ſureſt means to acquire a ſpeedy ſale of the above articles, is to make them of full quality, at a moderate charge; as he is determined to ſell on as reaſonable terms as any one elſe; and good attendance, which with every other endeavour to give general ſatisfaction, will be the conſtant ſtudy of

The Public's very obliged,
And very humble ſervant,
R. DEANE.

New-York, February 27, 1776. 29—32

To be SOLD at PRIVATE SALE,

A VALUABLE Lot of LAND, lying in Stratford, in the pariſh of North-Stratford, about four miles from the old town, containing nine acres. There are on the premiſes, a good dwelling houſe, two ſtories high, with a new cedar roof, a convenient garden, a large barn, 55 feet long, with convenient ſtables, a good cow houſe and yard, a large ſhop, with two fire places in the middle, an excellent orchard of good fruit, a ſuitable proportion of good plow land and meadow;—the whole under good fence and well divided, and fronting a main ſtreet, finely ſituated with a moſt delightful proſpect of the Sound, Long-Iſland, and Stratford harbour, and very ſuitable for a merchant, inn keeper or tradeſman.—For further particulars, enquire of Joſiah Peet, in Dutcheſs County, New-York province, or Abijah Peet, near the premiſes.

N. B. The premiſes may be entered upon immediately reſerving to the owner a few acres of Engliſh grain; and an indiſputable title will be given to the purchaſer. by JONAH PEET.

TO BE SOLD,

A LOT, containing two and one half acres of good Land, lying in Morris County, village of Chatham, on Paſaick river——There are on the LOT, a good Orchard a Dwelling Houſe in good repair, with two fire places, and a ſtore houſe, formerly kept by Samuel Wighton, twelve miles from Elizabeth-Town, on the public road from thence to Morris-Town.

Alſo to be Sold, *twelve miles from the above*,
Another LOT of ſix ACRES of

good LAND, three of which are Meadow, with a ſmall HOUSE and good Orchard.——A reaſonable time of payment will be allowed to the Purchaſer, of either of the above LOTS, by

29—32 DAVID BRANT.

New-York, Feb. 13, 1776.

TAKEN AWAY, laſt Friday the ninth inſtant, from Brooklin's Ferry, (it is thought through a miſtake) a WAGGON, almoſt new, branded C C. in the box.—Whoever has the Waggon, are deſired to return it, either to Adolphus Waldron, or Samuel Baldwin at ſaid Ferry.—Any perſon diſcovering ſaid Waggon, and returning it as aforeſaid, ſhall have a reaſonable Reward, and neceſſary charges, paid by

28—31 THOMAS MITCHELL.

NEW-YORK: Printed by JOHN HOLT, at the Printing-Office near the COFFEE-HOUSE;
Where all Sorts of Printing is done in the neateſt Manner, with Care and Expedition. Advertiſements of no more Length than Breadth are inſerted for Five Shillings four Weeks, and One Shilling for each Week after, and larger Advertiſements in the ſame Proportion.